

**In The Specification:**

Please amend the paragraph at page 1, lines 4-8 as indicated below:

The present invention is related to U.S. Patent Application No. 09/864,663 (published as Publication No. US 2002/0178254) Patent \_\_\_\_\_ (serial number 09/\_\_\_\_\_), which is titled "Dynamic Deployment of Services in a Computing Network", and U.S. Patent Application No. 09/864,607 (published as Publication No. US 2002/0178214) Patent \_\_\_\_\_ (serial number 09/\_\_\_\_\_), which is titled "Dynamic Undeployment of Services in a Computing Network", both are which are commonly assigned to International Business Machines Corporation and which were filed concurrently herewith.

Please amend the paragraph at page 5, line 3 to page 5, line 8 as indicated below:

Web services will facilitate "just-in-time" application integration via open web-based standards, such as HTTP ("Hypertext Transfer Protocol"), SOAP ("Simple Object Access Protocol") and/or XML ("Extensible Markup Language") Protocol, WSDL ("Web Services Description Language"), and UDDI ("Universal Description, Discovery, and Integration"). HTTP is commonly used to exchange messages over TCP/IP ("Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol") networks such as the Internet. SOAP is an XML-based protocol used to invoke methods in a distributed environment. XML Protocol is an evolving specification of the World Wide Web Consortium ("W3C") for an application-layer transfer protocol that will enable application-to-application messaging. XML Protocol may converge with SOAP. WSDL is an XML format for describing distributed network services. UDDI is an XML-based registry technique with which businesses may list their services and with which service requesters may find businesses providing particular services. Just-in-time application integration will be possible by issuing UDDI requests to locate distributed services through a UDDI registry, and dynamically binding the requester to a located service using service information which is conveyed in a platform-neutral WSDL format using SOAP/XML Protocol and HTTP messages. (Hereinafter, references to SOAP should be construed as referring equivalently to semantically similar aspects of XML Protocol.) Using these components, web services will provide requesters with transparent access to program components which may reside in one or more remote locations, even though those components might run on different operating systems and be written in different programming languages than those of the

In re Peter J. Brittenham  
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requester. (~~For more information on SOAP, refer to <http://www.w3.org/TR/2000/NOTE-SOAP-20000508>, titled "Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP) 1.1, W3C Note May 8, 2000". See <http://www.w3.org/2000/xp> for more information on XML Protocol. More information on WSDL may be found at <http://www.w3.org/TR/2001/NOTE-wsdl-2-0010315>, titled "Web Services Description Language (WSDL) 1.1, W3C Note Mar. 15, 2001". For more information on UDDI, refer to <http://www.uddi.org/specification.html>". HTTP is described in Request For Comments ("RFC") 2616 from the Internet Engineering Task Force, titled "Hypertext Transfer Protocol--HTTP/1.1" (June 1999).)~~